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L18
     ANSWER 1 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AN
     2003:433089 CAPLUS
DN
     139:16065
     Entered STN: 06 Jun 2003
ED
     Manufacture of porous silica electric insulator thin-films
TI
     Shirataki, Hironobu; Hanahata, Hiroyuki
IN
PA
     Asahi Kasei Corporation, Japan
     Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 18 pp.
SO
     CODEN: JKXXAF
DT
     Patent
LA
     Japanese
IC
     ICM H01L021-312
     ICS C08J005-18; C08K005-5415; C08L083-06; C08L101-00; H01L021-316;
          H01L021-768
CC
     76-10 (Electric Phenomena)
     Section cross-reference(s): 57
FAN.CNT 1
     PATENT NO. KIND
                                DATE
                                          APPLICATION NO. DATE
     JP 2003163210 A2 20030606 JP 2001-362721 20011128 <--
PΙ
PRAI JP 2001-362721
                                20011128
CLASS
 PATENT NO. CLASS PATENT FAMILY CLASSIFICATION CODES
 JP 2003163210
                 ICM
                        H01L021-312
                 ICS
                        C08J005-18; C08K005-5415; C08L083-06; C08L101-00;
                        H01L021-316; H01L021-768
OS
     MARPAT 139:16065
     The title manufacture involves (1) twice-coating on a substrate with an
AB
     insulative coating material containing an organic polymer binder, a solvent,
, and
     a silica-precursor chosen from a desired alkoxysilane, a hydrolyzed
     alkoxysilane, and an alkoxysilane polycondensate, (2) gelating the
     silica-precursor to give a silica/organic-polymer composite film, and (3)
     removing the organic polymer out of the coated and gelated thin film pattern.
     The prepared porous silica thin film has a low dielec. constant and a
     sufficient mech. strength against CMP in Cu circuit patterning in
     semiconductor device fabrication.
     porous silica thin film insulator manuf precursor coating gelation
ST
IT
     Silanes
     RL: PRP (Properties); RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)
        (alkoxy, silica precursor; manufacture of porous silica elec. insulator
        thin-films by gelation of silica-precursor)
     Dielectric constant
IT
        (low, for porous silica thin film; manufacture of porous silica elec.
        insulator thin-films by gelation of silica-precursor)
IT
     Semiconductor device fabrication
        (manufacture of porous silica elec. insulator thin-films by gelation of
        silica-precursor)
IT
     Gelation
        (of silica-precursor paste; manufacture of porous silica elec. insulator
        thin-films by gelation of silica-precursor)
     Tensile strength
IT
        (porous silica insulator pattern; manufacture of porous silica elec.
        insulator thin-films by gelation of silica-precursor)
IT
     Electric insulators
        (porous silica thin film; manufacture of porous silica elec. insulator
        thin-films by gelation of silica-precursor)
     Porous materials
IT
        (silica thin film; manufacture of porous silica elec. insulator thin-films
        by gelation of silica-precursor)
     Coating materials
IT
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(silica-precursor paste; manufacture of porous silica elec. insulator thin-films by gelation of silica-precursor) 9003-11-6, Ethylene glycol-propylene glycol copolymer IT RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses) (binder; manufacture of porous silica elec. insulator thin-films by gelation of silica-precursor) 110-71-4, Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether ITRL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (manufacture of porous silica elec. insulator thin-films by gelation of silica-precursor) 7631-86-9P, Silica, properties IT RL: DEV (Device component use); PNU (Preparation, unclassified); PRP (Properties); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses) (porous, thin film, fabrication of; manufacture of porous silica elec. insulator thin-films by gelation of silica-precursor) 78-10-4, Tetraethoxysilane 78-62-6, Dimethyldiethoxysilane IT2031-67-6, Methyltriethoxysilane 16068-37-4, Bistriethoxysilylethane RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (silica-precursor; manufacture of porous silica elec. insulator thin-films by gelation of silica-precursor) 9003-11-6 RNRN110-71-4 7631-86-9P RN78-10-4 RNRN78-62-6 RN2031-67-6 RN16068-37-4 L18 ANSWER 2 OF 3 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN AN2003-818851 [77] WPIX DNC C2003-229577 DNN N2003-655205 Manufacture of insulation film for semiconductor material, involves TIapplying specific composition on base material, reapplying composition after removing solvent in coating film, and removing component from film. A26 A85 G02 L03 U11 DCPA (ASAH) ASAHI KASEI KK CYC 1 A 20030606 (200377)* PIJP 2003163210 18 H01L021-312 ADT JP 2003163210 A JP 2001-362721 20011128 PRAI JP 2001-362721 20011128 IC ICM H01L021-312 ICS C08J005-18; C08K005-5415; C08L083-06; C08L101-00; H01L021-316; H01L021-768 AB JP2003163210 A UPAB: 20031128 NOVELTY - The composition containing solvent and specific components (A,B) is applied to a base material surface to form coating film. The composition containing solvent is reapplied after removing the solvent in the film. The solvent is removed in a film to 10-99 weight% or less before and after processing. The component (B) is removed after hardening component (A) from the film to form an insulation film. DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The application composition containing electrically insulating inorganic or organic component (A), the substance which volatilize and generate gas at 0-500 deg. C (B) and organic solvent (C) is applied on a base material surface to form coating film. The application composition is reapplied after removing the solvent in 10-99 weight% in the coating film by before and after processing. The component (B) is removed from the coating film after hardening the component (A) to form an insulation film. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following: (1) wiring structure; and (2) semiconductor component. USE - For semiconductor material component such as wiring structure

ADVANTAGE - The manufacturing method enables to produce insulation

film having low dielectric constant and high mechanical strength and

(claimed).

endures sufficiently the chemical-mechanical polishing process in copper wiring process of semiconductor components.

Dwg.0/0 CPI EPI FS

AB FA

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CPI: A08-S02; A12-E07C; G02-A05A; L04-C12 MC

EPI: U11-C05A; U11-C05B7; U11-C05D

L18 ANSWER 3 OF 3 JAPIO (C) 2004 JPO on STN

AN 2003-163210 JAPIO

TIMANUFACTURING METHOD FOR INSULATION THIN FILM

IN SHIRATAKI HIRONOBU; HANABATAKE HIROYUKI

PA ASAHI KASEI CORP

JP 2003163210 A 20030606 Heisei PΙ

JP 2001-362721 (JP2001362721 Heisei) 20011128 AΙ

PRAI JP 2001-362721 20011128

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN (CD-ROM), Unexamined Applications, Vol. 2003 SO

IC ICM H01L021-312

> ICS C08J005-18; C08K005-5415; C08L083-06; C08L101-00; H01L021-316; H01L021-768

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for manufacturing a porous AB silica thin film having mechanical strength sufficiently enduring a CMP process in a copper wiring process of a semiconductor element by having a low dielectric constant of the porous silica thin film. SOLUTION: In the manufacturing method of the porous silica thin film, a silica precursor is gelled after applying an application composition for an insulation thin film containing the silica precursor containing at least a kind or more of compounds selected from specific structural alkoxysilane, its hydrolyte and condensation polymer, an organic polymer and a solvent on a substrate two times in a specific condition, silica/the organic polymer composite are film-formed, and thereafter the organic polymer is removed from the thin film. COPYRIGHT: (C) 2003, JPO